THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

Its Great Importance and Probable Success.

THE CLERGY ON THE QUESTION.

Views of Mr. Hepworth, Mr. Frothingham, Mr. Armitage and Others.

The Cardinalate and the Brooklyn Trial.

So much interest being manifested in the revival movement now in progress in Europe, and as the effort is being made in this country to respond to the religious lervor so carnestly manifested in the Old World, it became interesting to know how the Protestant clergy of all depominations viewed the revival and what effect they deemed it would have on the progress of evangelization. We present the pointons of several leading ministers on the questions now agitating the religious world, and they induence on religious progress, and express the current of Protestant feeling on the elevation of Archbishop McCloskey to the Cardinalate.

VIEWS OF ME. HEPWORTH.

The best time for one man to meet another is just after the latter has finished a hearty dinner. It was at such a time last evening that the writer met the Rev. Mr. George H. Hepworth, of the Church of the Disciples, at his home, No. 19 West Forty-seventh street. Mr. Hepworth was genial, not to say jovial. In reply to the first suestion. "What is the state of religion in your thurch ?" the minister said, with enthusiasm :-

thurch ?" the minister said, with enthusiasm:—
"My church is flourishing. It is, as you perhaps
know, not an aristocratic church, for the attendance is made up of young clerks, young married
people and other hersons of varied conditions in
life. Quite a number of these people have been
converted and admitted to membership in the
songrogation within the last few months. Ever
since Er, Variey began to preach in this city if
have found that there has been a gradual accumulation of religious sentiment in my congregation,
espechally among the younger people. There
are daily morning and evening prayer meetings
in my church, and there is a meeting every Sunday after my sermon."

"Then, M., Hepworth," said the writer, "you
discover among your people a desire to respond

discover among your people a desire to respond to the revival movement which is now going on in Europe. Do you taink that desire is wide-'I think," answered the minister, "that there

on the revival movement which is now going on the through the testine such a sentiment, not only in my congregation, but among reignous people generally; but it is not very strong at present. It is, however, gaining power, and will probably have the force about next autumn. The difficulty in the way of the spreading and strengthing of this sentiment, or desire, is the tack of organization to urge it from its inception. There has been no co-operation for the express purpose of pushing on a religious movement. Mr. Varley was a factor of the desire, but he could not do mything alone. Besides, Mr. Varley was not strong, or rather enthusiastic, enough. He was too slow—too delicerate. He was able to acquire a certain power over his hearers, but his effect upon them was not lasting. If there had oben organization to supplement his labors at first and siterward to widen the sphere of religious labor, there would now be a great revival movement. As I said before, we have lacked organization in this country. In Europe it is organization which is now effecting to much good. In Germany and France the organizations are more perfect even than in England, very lew here know that religious revivals are now going on in other parts of Europe than England, very lew here know that religious revivals are now going on in other parts of Europe than England, vet it is a fact that the work of evangelization is being carried on with even more extrestness, and is baying greater results in France and Germany than in Great Britain. Measts. Moody and Sankey are, indeed, doing a great work in England. Not only the ordinary classes of people go to listen to them, but nooles, lord, and ladies, and even members of the royal family. Still, if there were no organization to help them in their work, their results would not help them in their work, their results would not help them led to contact and ladies, and even members of the royal family. Still, if there were no organization to help them by togen even on organization to help them by togen eve

apon your people, and how do you regard it yourself?"

"Pshaw!" began the hearty minister, "my
people don't trouble themselves about the Cardinal, except, perhaps, that they would like to see
him in his robes—as a kind of show, you know. It
is absurd to attach any political importance to the
creation of a Cardinal. It, indeed, we could conceive—but, pshaw! that's simply impossible. I
was going to say that if it could be conceived that a
Cardinalite carried with it a temporal sufnority—
if, for instance, a Cardinal should be given a Terpritory here to rule over, say, a space as large as
the District of Coumbia—we might have cause for
alarm. As the matter is a Cardinal is no more to
as than a Cardinal archosanop. Cardinal McCloskey
might, in lact, have two rea hats without distorling us."

"Is religion affected in any way by the Beecher g us." Is religion affected in any way by the Beecher

ing us."

"Is religion affected in any way by the Beecher trial?" asked the writer.

"It is, indeed. I do not attribute any evil affect upon religion to Mr. Beecher himself. I love film, and regard him as a victim of a conspiracy. It is the testimony in the trial which has had the effect to retard the progress of religion. People have leathed since the trial began to tak imminarly of things which they would have blushed to hear almost to a year ago. Not only elderly neople, but the young have learned to do this. In short, I consider that the Beecher trial has been a clog to the progress of the revival movement. That movement is now due and should be in progress. It came again after 1857, and it should now follow the panic of 1872. Whenever men saddenly arrive at a sense of the inscourity of their lives or increases they turn to God. After every acason of epidemic disease there is a renewed activity in charenes. I taink that the trial of Mr. Beecher has stood in the way of the courrence of a great religious revival at the proper time.

VIEWS OF REV. O. B. PROTHINGHAM.

Ray, O. B. Prothingham denounced the revival system so bitterly in his sermons that his views on that point will be already widely known by What he said jesterday was out a rethis time. iteration, in a colloquial form, of the views he has expressed in the paint.

"Do you think that the Church has been perceptibly benefited by the recent revivals in Europe

and America?" "No." Mr. Frothingham replied, "I don't think that any permanent benefit can possibly be derived from them. These are waves of emotion which pass over very soon. ! don't think revival meetings are attended by people of intelligence or culture, but only by people who are not under the away of reason. Who are curiosity seekers or who are excitable in their religious natures and Who delight in having their animal emotions stirred up in this manner."

THE REACTION THAT POLLOWS. "Do you then think that revivais are baneful in

their inducate upon the Church?" "Yes, for they are sure to be followed by a great reaction, as it always must be the case with people who are only awayed by their untutored feelings and in nowise subject to reason. As soon as the hand of the revivalist is off the religious

as the hand of the revivalist is off the religious emotion is gone too."

"And what iollows?"

"And what iollows?"

"What follows? An increase in vice, corruption—ain of every sort. All trustworthy reports on the subject agree that all these revivals are followed by an extraordinary laxity in the morals of the community. In England, for instance, we have neare already that the revivals have been followed by an increase in the cases of dementia."

"And what would you suggest to take the place of revivals?"

EDUCATION BETTER THAN REVIVALS.

"What society wants to improve its tone are not revivals, but estantion, diffusion of culture. Way this toke of nothing the waip and the acorpion over geopie and threatening them with everiasing damnation unless thay reform at once, is perfectly with. Leasing people is acknowledged to have a demoralising cliect, but ager is more than laxing, here are threats of subjuar and fire, and the tortures of hell. You know, as well as I do, that an appeal to lear is always degrading, and to take a soon as the feeling of lear is gone the love of good is less by potent than it was before."

"And yet revivals are quite an old institution?"

"feel, and is I stree was that the pressal revi-"And went would you suggest to take the place of revivals?"

"And went would you suggest to take the place of revivals?"

"What society wants to improve its tone are not revivals, but education, diffusion of outlare. Way fast indeed noting them with evertasting fast not one original familiarity as int. Leasing people in a concern to the some family expected by the similar to the greatly deprecated as being greatly demoralizing in their tendencies. As to move the some familiarity of the fail of one injuster can have no perceptible infinence on religion, but greatly demoralizing in their tendencies. As to make much disperse. The fail of one injuster can have no perceptible infinence on religion, but are not not call that the present in the end of the fail of one injuster can have no perceptible infinence on religion, but greatly demoralizing in their tendencies. As to make much disperse. The fail of one injuster can have no perceptible infinence on religion, but greatly demoratizing in their tendencies. As to make much disperse. The fail of one injuster can have no perceptible infinence on religion, but greatly demoratizing in their to be greatly demoratizing in the color of the fail of one minister can have much disperse. The fail of one minister can have much disperse. The fail of one minister can have much disperse. The fail of one minister can have much disperse. The fail of one minister can have much disperse. The fail of one minister can have much disperse. The fail of one minister can have much disperse. The profit thank it was before an art in the case of the present in the fail of

valists are not so bad as were their predecessors. They preach the same old doctrines, to be sure, of the deprayity of man, of damnation and hell, but their fires are not quite so hot and they don't stir up the sulphur quite so badly as they did in former times. I think revivals are not attended by as respectable and important classes of society as in the pest; they are addressed to the uneducated, the poor, the working classes believably." REVIVALS TAKING THE PLACE OF THEATRES. "How do you account for their success in London?"

"How do you seem the state of t

they probably seek mem in the piece of theatres.

"What do you think of the revivais in Water street?"

"I have never attended one; but, on general principles, I would say that that is not the way in which the poor people are to be redeemed. The process of civilization is a very slow one. You can't seize hold of people and fing them suddenly from hell his Paradise. I am convinced that II half the time were devoted to the education of the lower classes that is now wasted on revivals much good might be done. The whole revival process, in my opinion, is an error, and I don't think that sockety is any the better for it, When the waves have substaced, the deposits of mud wil be found very thick."

"Buskener trial affects the Church to any considerable extent?"

"I don't think so. I think that if he were convicted it might, instead of injuring the cause of religion, tone the community up to a higher standard of morels. However, it limk it will affect agreat many people—in the case of conviction—who have

religion, tone the community up to a higher standard of morals. However, I think it will affect a great many people—in the case of convection—who have pinned their latth to Mr. Beecher, and also of a great many who entertain a suspicion of the character of ministers, and would regard such an issue of the trial as a confirmation of their belief. I may as well add that I think these suspicions of the unaracter of the ministry to ally unfounded. As far as my experience reaches they are a singularly pure and right-thinking class of men."

"Has the elevation of Arcabishop McLioskey excited much interest in the Protestant Charact?"

"Oh, no; I think Protestants only regard it as a fine show—that's all. The ceremony might have been invested with greater interest to Americans it the belief had prevailed that Protestantism was endangered through an ascendancy of the Catholic Church. However, the Americans are not a timid people; they are willing to trust to the strength of their institutions until toey see the danger actually colore them. And I think when that moment arrives—if it ever shall arrive, which I don't believe—there will be such a raily as will cause the assaliants of religious liberty to abate their faith in their soility to establish a religious despothan in this country."

Here the dinner bell, the "tocsin of the soul," as Byron calls it, rang, and the reporter field at the magic sound.

DR. THOMAS ARMITAGE was found by the writer last evening at his residence, No. 2 West Forty-sixth street. He was in

his usual amiable mood, and gave his views very readily. He said :-"We are a very stable people in my church. I have been among my people seven-and-twenty years, and almost all the younger members of my congregation have grown up under me. We are conservative in our ways and keep steadily on

the religious paths we have trod for years."

Replying to the questions as to whether there is a disposition to respond to the revival movement now going on in Europe and to encourage such an action in this city, Dr. Armitage said in effect-"We are always ready to respond to every religlous movement and we sympathize with them all, but we do not believe in fuss. We have little fatta in religious feeling which is conceived and born in a moment. That question," continued Mr. Armitage, "as to whethe: or not a disposition to encourage a revival framed. Yet it is framed, as a secular journalist framed. Yet it is framed, as a secular journalist is most likely to compose suce an interrogation. It seems to imply that perimps thore might be a desire to discourage a religious revival. I do not think that the question convers the full sense of the word "revival." The secular press of this city, I am sure, is the finest in the world. The Heffall or the other journals may, once in a while, attack some person for his way of expressing his religious opinions, or for mean bigotry; but they never attack religion."

"What effect, Mr. Armitage, has the Cardinalate upon your people?"

"None other than a sparrow flying over the meeting house, or a snowflake isling into Lake Eric, would have."

"What do you think of the creation of a cardinal?"

nai?"
"No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if an archbishop were created in "No more than if a superior "No more than if a superior "No more than if a superior "No more than it a superior "No more than if an archbishop were created in the Catholic Church. Cardinal McCloskey will have no more power than Archbishop McCloskey bad. I am, however, exceedingly glad that the venerable prelate of this city has been so honored by the Pope and that the Catholic population of this country have now a voice in the affairs of their Caurch, as the people of European countries have. I have known Cardinal McCloskey ever since he was the past of St. Mary's church in Albany thirty years ago, and I have hiways loved and respected him as a man and a scaolar. I have heard him practs several times, and always with pleasure. Once particularly, two or three years ago, on Good Friday, when I was on my way to Newark to preach. I dropped into the Cathedral and listened to a sermon delivered by him. It contained one or two peculiar Catholic doctrines from which I dissented, but it made an impression upon my mind which remained for a long time."

"Is religion affected in any way by the Beecher trial?"

Dr. Armitage answered:—"I do not think it is. There are certainly some people not how within caurches wao with for a time ropel the ministrations of clergymen; but they must resort to God for comfort. Into every man's soul comes the need for Christ, like the light tarough

comes the need for Christ. like the light through a caink in a window sattler. Man must go to God dhaily, and if all the ministers in the world were to be placed on trial the aversion to them which would be formed in some men's minds could not destroy the scuee of relained spon Christ. I am reminded of a story which illustrates what I mean. An old haptist woman meeting a young minister who had just delivered a sermon which she did not near, said to him:—"so you have been preaching?" 'Yes, ma'am,' responded the young man. "Weil, how did you do?" was the next question. I hope I did not disgrace the Master, said the young man mildly, and to this reply the ole woman said in a consolitory tone, 'Make yourself easy. You may disgrace yourself, but you can't disgrace Carist." comes the need for Christ, like the light thro

THE REV. EDWIN P. HATFIELD.

one of the most highly respected ministers of the Presbyterian Church, was next visited. He is well known as having presided for twenty years over tue First Presbyterian church in Broome street. His views as those of a conservative exponent of orthodox Precestantism will be read with interest. He thought that revivais had a good induence on the Church, and should be encouraged.

THE REPROT IN HNGLAND. "I have been informed," ne said, "that in England, Ireland and Soutland the present revivals have been followed by an especial and remarkable activity and lervor in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moody's sermons seem to have done much good in rousing the singuish religious leedings of Pres. bytermans." "And to this country ?"

"In this country, where we have only had Mr. Variey, the effect has not been so perceptible by any means. The revival wave in Europe is always

variey, the elect has been as perceptible by any means. The revival wave in Europe is always feit here to some extent, although the reflection of Mr. Moedy's preaching has not been so great among us as might have been expected. Mr. Variey's indidence was only feit in a few churches in New York; that's shi. Mr. Tyug's and Mr. Hiepworth's church are the only ones, and I think that they have been especially benefited by Mr. Variey's preaching. Mr. Variey, I believe, was more successful in Canada before coming here."

The NEED OP REVIVALE.

"Do you think there is any need or revivals ?"

"Yes, I think there always is, although the condition of our churches is by no means a very discouraging one. I don't think there ever was a time when the churches were more chartlable, for instance, and out more good in promoting missionary wors. Of course, there are some differences among ministers as to the expediency of revivals, some of them preferring more the ordinary grooves of church wors. Mr. Variey being an uneducated man could not, of course, clui in that respect and deference which our cultivated American ministers have a right to expect."

UNMAPPY EFFECT OF THE RECERBER CASE.

"What has been the influence of the Beecher trial?"

"I think it has been a very unhappy one on the

"What has been the influence of the Beecher trial ?"

"I think it has been a very unhappy one on the Church—more especially in Brooklyn. I have alseed with several Brooklyn ministers, and one of them declared that while he had very large congregations the previous winter, they had dwindled down to very smal proportions this winter, and he thought that this was owing to the Beccuer trial, which had diverted people's minus from religious matters and drawn them to disgusting scandais."

"And what has the effect been here in New

"And what has the effect been here in New York?" i cannot say that it has bindered religion, but

which did not interest anybody but Catholies. I don't think the Cardinalate has incited the slightest interest among Prolestants, suit as to revivals, there's no doubt that they should be encouraged. Anything that will divert the attention of the world from the many secular and trivial interests of humanity to the higher and spiritual ones should be encouraged as much as possible. What an excellent thing it would be it we could interest the people as much in religion as in a Presidential election!"

WHAT REV. MARVIN R. VINCENT SAYS. The Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, in Park avenue, was very copelul in his views on the present state of religion and in the entire superfluity of revivals, and the utter impotency of the Beecher trial to disturb the interests of the Church.

THE STEADY-GOING CONGREGATION. "I don't see any perceptible effect growing out of the recent revivals in Europe or America," he said. "As far as my church is concerned. I have seen no such effects. Not but that revivals might have converted some people who afterward

have converted some people who afterward joined churches in consequence, but even toen we could not tell the motives prompting them. My congregation is commosed of steady, devout people, who worship God in their quiet, steadlast way, and are not apt to be swayed by any such apporatic induences."

"Bo you think there is any necessity for revivals in the present stake of the Church?"

"No. I don't think there is any necessity for revivals in the present stake of the Church?"

"No. I don't think there is much quiet fervor that is mistaken for deadness. The charches are by no means in an inert condition; religion is as powerful and sweet as ever, and the believers in Christ have not decreased of late, as far as I am aware."

"You don't think religion shaken even by the Beecher trial?"

RELIGION NOT ON TRIAL.

"You don't think religion shaken even by the Beecher trial?"

"Oh, any such assumption is perfectly absurd. Religion is no more on trial through the faul's or alleged faults of one minister than of another. Why, if all the ministers in this country were to fail from grace in one day it would not shake religion."

"Are there not people who would consider the conviction of Mr. Beecher as a proof of the conviction of Mr. Beecher as a proof of the conviction of Mr. Beecher entire ministry?"

"Oh, I think that only those could possibly be affected by the conviction of Mr. Beecher who do not really believe in the truth of Christ's Word or who have only been waiting for a pretext to assail the Church. It is because cases like Mr. Beecher's are so rare that they attract the attention they do." "Has the Protestant Church been stirred by the

"Has the Processate Carlos of the Cardinalate?"
"Our Protestants take no interest in it except as a mere spectacle. If it has had any effect on the Church it is one that would not be immediately perceptible on the next day."

THE ENGLISH REVIVALIST.

PORTLAND, Me., April 30, 1875. Mr. Benry Varley, the English revivalist, will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow morning. In the alternoon he sails for England.

ADDRESS TO THE CARDINAL. THE CATHOLIC UNION PLEDGE THEIR AFFEC-

TION FOR AND SUPPORT OF HIS EMINENCE. A committee of the Catholic Union met last evening at their rooms, No. 49 West Fifteenth street, and prepared the following address, which they presented to His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey at his residence. No. 218 Madison avenue. The gentlemen present were Messrs. L. B. Binsse, W. B. Nassau, John Mullaly, Charles S. Newell and P.

which the Cardinal rose to reply.

C. 1 Mey. The address was read by Mr. Newell,

C.2 Mey. The address was rend by Mr. Newell,

which the Cardinal rose to reply.

ADDRESS.

AHE CAT MIC UNION OF NEW YORK TO HIS EMINESTE. MIN, CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY, ABCHRISHOF OF WYORK.

You York.

Yas it Please your Eminence—
The Catholic Union of New York beg leave to tender to Your Eminence their most heartfelt congratulations on your elevation to the dignity of Cardinal of the Chursh. While the conferring of this high honor on Your Eminence is but a just reward of your zeal, tempered with so mach wisdom for the promotion of our noty rengion and the glory of God's Church in this arcadicese, yet the Catholic Union cannot but appreciate it also as a mark of the wisdom of the Holy Father, who thus recognizes in the person of Your Eminence the high position the Caurch has attained in America and the influence and weight her numerous children throughout the United States cannot fail to exercise in this age of insidelity and persecution.

As a dightly so great and so excellent brings with it a burden—the weight whereof no one can more fully realize than yourself—so will it secure to Your Eminence the love and support of all your flock; therefore, though it may not be necessary, yet the Catholic Union feel it to be a duty to be almong the foremost in pledging to Your Eminence there towe and support of all your flock; therefore, though it may not be necessary, yet the Catholic Union feel it to be a duty to be almong the foremost in pledging to Your Eminence there is teaching to exceed their resolution to maintain and encourage that fath and united action, so becassary in these evil times, to lessen the cares and anxietles inseparable from your exalted office. In concussion, may to please Your Eminence, they permit themseives to believe that the distinction now conferred on you is but the precursor of greater bleasings in store for the Courch elsewhere oppersed, but here happily free and untranimeled, and that under your goldance six will always continue to exercise her great influence in favor of peace and good order.

tranmeled, and that under your guidance she will always continue to exercise her great influence in favor of peace and good order.

Wishing Your Eminence health, happiness and peace and many years to enjoy your present well inerited honor, we remain.

LOUIS B. BINSSE, President.

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

Corresponding Secretary.

Committee—Charles Stark Newell, W. B. Nassau,
John McKeon, Rev. F. Dealy, S. J.: F. R. Goudert,
John Mullaly, S. A. Raborz, Very Rev. T. S. Presiden, V. G.

John McKeon, Rev. F. Deaty, S. J.; F. R. Condert, John Mullisly, S. A. Radorz, Very Rev. T. S. Preston, V. G.

THE CARDINAL'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN—I accept with heartfelt thanks the address which you have presented me on the part of the Cathone Union which you represent, and not so much as an expression of respect and veneration for myself personally as the evidence of your homage and devotion to the Holy Father. Since the formation of your society I have watched you with the greatest solicitude, and though I have not been among you often I have heard of you, and I have seen that you have always acted with zoal and energy for the best interests of the Church, and that your work has not been without fruit. There are a great many things that I would wish to say to you, but at present I tegret that it is impossible.

May God Dissay you; bless you in your homes, in your works, in your daily avocations. May the blessing of Aimighty God descend ubon you and remain with you forever, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Chosi, Amen. My poor blessing is all have gentlemen. The address is superbly engr seed on elepaant paper, cacked with sike and bordered with building; it depends from a roller covered with building; it depends from a roller covered with scarlet veiver, the ends of which are minded the same of the Landress (about two leet) rans a cross in a neutral tink unner the left arm of which is a design of St. Feter's Home; under the left arm of which is a design of St. Feter's Home; under the left arm of which is a design of St. Feter's Home; under the left arm of which is the Cardinal's set. At each side of the address at the base of the cross are the letters "U. U.," the monogram of the Cardinal's reply Father Fatiey was left to do the social honors on the occasion. His Reminence, lefting wears, begued leave to retire, after which the committee windrew.

THE YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Yale Alumni Association held its sixth social meeting for the present season last evening at Delmonico's. The guest of the evening was Professor Timothy Dwight. Very pleasant but in ormal literary exercises took place, and the lincomai interary exercises took place, and the large number of gentlemes who participated in the reunion seemed to eajoy the occasion very much. It should be stated that all or the resident alumni can become members of the association at any time by enrolment and payment of annual dues, and bearly all have availed themselves of this pleasant privilege.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The April reception of the School Teachers' Association took place last evening at Steinway Hall, Mr. Southerland, the President, in the chair. When the meeting was called to order, Mayor Wickham being introduced, said that he would do bis utmost to promote the cause or education during his term or office.

The order of exercises was excellently arranged and admirably carried out.

Among those present were many members of the Board of Education, of the Board of Aidermen and several other distinguished citizens.

The moeting was largely attended, every available seat being occupied in the body of the hail as well as in the galieries.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will snow the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last

In comparish with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnur's Pharmacy, Herald Bulloing:—

1874, 1875.

2 A. M. 23 41 8:30 P. M. 53 63 63 64 M. 23 42 6 P. M. 60 63 9 A. M. 27 53 9 P. M. 60 62 12 M. 65 65 13 P. M. 43 47 Average temperature for corresponding date of last 1865.

of an interview with Baron de waldeck, just after he had completed the 199th year of his age. He recorded the event in the following words:—

Only a certain number of artists and very old men know this excellent and venerable man, who has seen the entire population of France twice renewed around him since 1765. Such men are very rare, and, at the advice of several prominent persons, 1 took the proof resolution to make a pilgrimage to the patriatra, and to narrate his life to the Parislans, who, like all mankind, are fond of "biolorical currosities."

At the upper end of the Rue des Martyrs, beyond the outer ooulevard, the pupil of vien and Prudhon occupies a small suite of rooms, where he lives with his wife in the most simple and modest manner. The centenarian a mself opened the goor to me and received me with the utmost affaonity, I entered a small studio filled with medalilous, essels, paintings and water color sketches. M. de waldeck seated himself in a large easy chair. His body was wrapped closely in a chestant colored dressing gown, and his need was cove,ed with a cap of the same color with a large vizer. Underneath this necessary shade I benefit two small, twinkling eyes protected by gold spectacles, a snow winte beard and a tew this of slivery hair, a pale lace, very lew wrinkles in the forehead and the head sightly inclined. I thought I bad before me one of the alchemists of Alorecht Dürer or the original of one of Hobelin's paintings.

As soon as I had told ulm trankly why I had come to visit him as said to me:—

"Ann I not really a bological currosity? Nevertheless iew people come to see me; but I work a great deal and do not like to be disturbed. But what you have told me preuses me greatly. The Parislans hardly know that they have in their midst a man as aged as I am, you say? A man who has seen passing away before his eyes Louis XVI, and the Ravolution of 1769, Bonaparte and the Parislans hardly know that they have in their midst a man as aged as I am, you say? A man who has seen passing away bef

at! I have never worked so hard as in the last ten years. Look here! This is a manuscript whice will soon be published by Detot. I was in my 102a year woen I began writing it. It is an

which will soon be published by Driot. I was in my 1024 year woen I began writing it. It is an encyclopædia on Western archæology and will emorace these volumes."

"You have travelled a great deal?"

"Have I travelled? I passed twenty years in America. At that time I was captain of a vessel, after having been one of Bonapare's staff officers in Egypt. For 1011y litteen years I studied Mexican antiquities, and my encyclopædia, which I commenced in my old age, when I was upward of 100 years eld, goes to establish that Egyptian civilization descended from American civilization; in a word, that the New world was the Old and that that which we now call the Old World is simply the New."

"Ah, ah! But, fardon my indiscretion, you have collect given up painting, then?"

"Not a fall look at these three or lour sketches. In winter I rise every inording at seven and in aummer at four, in older to draw and to perfect all these Danutings, which are the consolation of my old age. Look at this—this is a 'Eurydice' which I painted in Frudnon's studio. That there is the first painting I ad after having David's studio. Those times are very renote now. I then

my old age. Look at this—this is a Enrydice' which i painted in Frudhon's studio. That there is the first painting I did after having David's studio. Those times are very remote now. I then had an aumual income of 60,000 livres."

"But why do you not speak to me of the Revolution? You must know that grated epoch better than anybody else. Io-day you are the only surviving eye-witness of a great many things."

"An, sir, the wind is turning bank toward the Revolution? Last night I dined down town, and I was shown the new novel of Victor Hugo, I knew all those people so well—Danton, Rooespierre, Clootz, Marat and Camboo. But my dearest friend at that time—he was no older than 1—was poor Cambille Jesmoulins. I was with him at the Palais Royal on that 12th of July—you know what I mean—wone he made that splendid speech from which areas the Revolution, because it gave rise to the march upon the Bastile next morning and to the triumph of the lath of July. I knew Robespierre quire intimately. He was, at bottom, a mean man, and his proceedings toward me were oftentimes as tang but delicute. When Cambile Desmoulus and I left the Cule rog, three years before that blood direct july the Salow served the kelm of soveramont, we has surely no idea of militiat was going to happen alterward! Poor Carollie !!"

"And what did you do after the events in Thermedor?"

"I became a soldier, I was a staff officer of

"And what uld you do after the events in Thermider?"
"I became a soldier. I was a staff officer of
Mieber in Ngypt and afterward of Sonaparte.
Now, see now instory is written. You know the
legend of the saip Le Vengeur, do you
not Well, I know all about it. Le Vengear is now at Plymouth as a noit, and it
is used as a David dospital. One of my friends,
who died in his seventy-ship year, could have told
you, take tayself, all about it, for he was a prisoner
on the null of Le Venicur, which was never suna."
"But, learned and snitewed with a splendid
memory as you are, you would be the only man
capatite of Writing a good history of the French
Revolution."
"I have spoken at least ten times of it to M.

memory so are, you wond he the only man capable of writing a good history of the Freeda Revolution."

"I have spoken at least ten times of it to M. Thiers when I was younger. Toward my ninety-second year this idea occurred to me, and, as I had been diawing master to mine. Thiers and Mile. Dosne (sister of al. Thiers), I went to the good little man (al. Thiers) to offer him to correct min work on the Revolution, which is full oferfore. But we never not any further than that."

"And you are all the time at your working table in this fifth story room; Does not that migue you? Are you not wearied by your solidide?"

"Not in the least. Like Badding, I contemplate myself alone. Knowing that I am the only prenomenon of my kind, I preserve myself by temperance in the name of physiology, which stands agnast before my aged yourthininess, Just tolke of it! Only quite recently, ho more than wenty years ago, I waked every day four leagues."

Well, well, my dear sir, one hardly knows how one becomes a centenarian. In a few years I hope to see the opening of the twentiers centary, after naving seen the end of the eighteenth and the whole of the nineteenth."

OLIVER CHARLICE, EX-POLICE COMMISSIONER. Ex-Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick died at bis residence, near Finsbing. L. I., as balf-past five o'clock yesterday morning, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after a lingering filness of several months, from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The last sixty hours of his life were spent in a torpid, painless sleep, the effect of the disease, and he died without waking. Mr. Charlick was born in this city, in the year

1810, removing, when about twenty years of ago to New Branswick, N. J., where he opened a iquor saloon. A few years later he returned to New York and engaged in the same business on South street, near Fulton Market, where he soon established a large trade, making his place a kind of neadquarters for small local politicians, among whom he was the acknowledged leader. In 1845-44 he was elected Assistant Alderman from the First ward, and in 1865 Alderman from the same district. He was elected President of the Board during this latter term. But while he followed politics he drove business, and made it the sim of his die to amass property of enterprise and good management. His first large unsiness wenture was in the building of the high Erings over darious fivor, is which se bought a contract by which he desired a handsome sum. He may be

OBITUARY.

BARON JEAN FREDERIC DE WALDECK, FRENCH
ARTIST AND TRAVELLER, A CENTENARIAN.

PARIS, April 30, 1875.

The death is announced of the famous traveller and artist, Baron Jean Frederic de Waldeck, at the extraordinary age of 109 years.

He was born March 16, 1765.

ESEFTCH OF HIS LIFE.

The eminent artist, distinguished traveller and energials partially and the famous from the following resolutions were unanimously and artist, Baron Jean Frederic de Waldeck, at the extraordinary age of 109 years.

ESEFTCH OF HIS LIFE.

The eminent artist, distinguished traveller and deck, whose death, in the 110th year of his age, we record oy cable telegram, was born in Rome, Italy. He was the coscendant of an ancient ramity of the Finshing Endroged, the hate Mayor in the finshing from the Finshing Endroged, the hate Mayor in the finshing from the region of the Finshing Endroged, the hate Mayor in the theory of the Endroged of the Endroged of the Endroged of the Finshing Endroged, the hate Mayor in the interests of the record of the finshing not the Finshing Endroged, the hate Mayor in the finshing from the region of the Finshing Endroged, the hate Mayor in the theory of the Finshing Endroged, the hate Mayor in the finshing not the Finshing Endroged, the hate Mayor in the theory of the Finshing Endroged, the hate Mayor in the the content of the venice of a meleter.

Have mere to the father of the horse relivous grown and active and the manner and Mr. Walter Lamb serve in the following resolutions were unanimously and properly of the finshing and in the city exclusively for that the described in the hall special adopted:

The death is announced of the famous traveller and the building of the Pannam and Mr. Walter Lamb serve in the following resolutions were unanimously and properly of the finshing and in the city exclusively for that the case and that procession of the relived comming the familiant in the city. The following resolutions were unanimously and the properly of the father of the fining in the father of the fin venerable patrurch, Raron Jean Prederic de Waldeck, whose death, in the Huld's peur of his age,
we record or cable telegram, was born in Rome,
Paly. He was the cascendant of an ancient manty
of the Italian mobility. His lather attracting
the enmity of his government the hamily
were benished, and took refige in France.
Here be Waidock devoted himselt to painting and
music, and without attracting cosmopolitan famo
ro his mame as an artist, earned a very comortable incomood, burner, the une year reference
is tutelasse. At the first outbreak of the Frence
his tutelasse. At the first outbreak of the Frence
his tutelasse. At the first outbreak of the Frence
his tutelasse. At the first outbreak it and joined the ranks of the French
Revolution of 1702 as fled from France and travelled for a time in Germany, out France and travelled for a time in Germany, out France and travelled for a time in Germany, out France and travelled for a time in Germany, out France and travelled for a time in Germany, out France and travelled for a time in Germany, out France and travelled for a time in Germany, out France and travelled for a time in Germany, out France and travelled for a time in Germany, out France and travelled for a fine in Germany, out France and travelled for a fine in Germany, out France and travelled for a fine in Germany, out France and travelled for a fine in Germany, out France and travelled for a fine in Germany, out France and travelled for a fine in Germany, out France and travelled for a fine in Germany, out France and travelled for a fine in Germany, out France and travelled for a fine in Germany, out France and travelled for the fine in Germany, out for the fine in Germany
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EDWARD S. EBOOKS, MERCHANT. Mr. Edward S. Brooks, late a member of the old and highly respectable firm of Brooks Brothers. clothing merchants, of this city, died at his residence on Sunday, April 25, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Brooks was the youngest of founded by their father more than half a century founded by their father more than half a century ago. One of the brothers, the eldest, has preceeded him in death; three still remain to mourn the decease of their lifetime associate and particle. His loss will be severely reit by his family and the large circle of friends to whom, by his genial manner and senerous qualities, he had enceared himself so closely. As a merchant he was not only very successful, but, through his itseriality and stering integrity, he gained the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, and especially by the large class to whom he had for so many years sustained the relation of a kind, considerate, sympathetic and generous employer.

In the demise of Alva Spear, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, this city loses another of that once large but now rapidly diminishing class of enterprising business men who, during more tuan half a century, have, by their tact, energy and enterprise, made New York the metropolis of this Continent. Mr. Spear came to this city about the year 1824, just when Governor Clinton's canal opened a waterway for the coming tide of agricultural products and merchandise which since that date has flowed and ebbed through it to and from New York, forming the foundation for our commercial supremacy. Coming hither from his birtoplace, Duttonville, Vt., he embarked in the shoe trade, foun ling the firms of Spear & Patton and Spear & Vandentoff. He continued in this trade many years with great success, fairly earned by his strict business integrity, industry, energy, intelligence, sagacity, agreeable manners and universal kindness of heart. Subsequently he transferred the scene of his business activity to Wall street, forming with his son the nouse of Alva Spear & Son, bankers and brokers. In this he continued until within a very few years, enjoying always the follest esteem and respect of ins neighbors of the street and a wide circle of acquaintances. He was emphatically a business man of the old and honored type who have conferred honor upon the commercial character of our city, he retained to the bour of his seats that clearness of latellect which cultural products and merchandise which since cial character of our city, he retained to the bour of his oeath that clearness of intellect which had distinguished him through life. His death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of admirers, who revered him for his long and useful life, in which it was a maxim that his own happiness was best secured by assuring that of those around nim. Mr. Spear never held office, but through all the political corruption of the last few years was proud to say he was a whig of the Henry Clay stripe.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Mr. William Tucker died yesterday at his residence, No. 1,325 Third avenue, at the advanced age of sixty-two. He was well known as one of the most prominent members of the "old wing party," and was on three occasions elected by the citizens of the old Eightn ward by the citizens of the old Eightn ward to represent them in the Common Council of this city. He served as a member of that body during the years 1-44, 1845, 1854 and 1855. The last time that he was elected to the Council he was returned from the Fifth district, After serving as Councilman he entered largely into the building business, at whiten he massed a considerable for use. He was very made respected by those who were intensity acquainted with him, and his death will cause doep grief among his immediate friends.

S. M. MILLIOTT.

General Samuel Mackenzie Killott, M. D., wh died yesterday in Elliottville, Staton Island, was born in inverness, in the Bigulands of Scotland, on the 9th of April, 1811. His father was an officer in the British army and gave his children all the educational advantages in his power. The de-ceased graduated at the Royal College of Surgeons in Glasgow in 1828. He interested himself in the science of optics, and after a and though the United Kingaom decided to make America his home, and arrived in this port in 1833 as surgeon of the ship Teres Anderson. He opened as office in William street in 1831, affixing the word "oculist" to his name on his sign—the first time that the word was ever used on either card or simboard by any physician in America. After a very successful career, in the ocurses of which some wonderful cures were performed. Dr. Elliott obtained a diploma from the New York Medical College, and his fame thence orth increased, having as patients some of the most distinguished men in the country. At the outbreak of the seventy-minth regiment, and accompanied it to the battle of Bull kan, where his borse was shot from under aim, and failing on him, injured his some so badly that it was becessary to convey him at once to Washington. Dr. Elliott subsequently raised the highland Brigane, and his reward came at the end of the war in the form of a commission as brisadier general. Dr. Elliott then settled down to the quet routine of his practice. About a year ago ne retified to Eliottville. Early last winter he took a severe cold that settled upon his lungs, and thenceforward he was confined to his house, gradually sinking, until just after midnight yesterday he breathed his last. tour though the United Kingsom decided to make

REV. DAVIS S. BRAINERD A telegram from Lyme, Cons., under date of yes-

terday, the 30th uit., reports as follows:- The Rev. Davis S. Brainerd, for thirty-four years pastar of the First Congregational church and a grad-uate of Yale College of the class of 1984, died here

THE LATE MRS. CONWAY.

ACTION BY THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION. A very largely attended meeting of the memthe theatrical profession was held at the New Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, to take suitable action reference to the death of Mrs. Barah G. Conway. All of the prominent actors and actreeses of Brooklya and several artists from New York were present. Mr. Cabriel Barrison was

In any the theatrical profession of America loses a shainsy light, whose coreer has, from the beginning, been an example to her younger sisters in art. In her flucility to berech, nor integrity of burpose, her conscipitions uses and about in art, her purity of life and her ready thereby that her foldence upon her profession has been always cunobing, and that in her loss a place is made vecant that will not be filled.

That to the elder sixer, who is called upon to take her mother's place at the head of the family and upon whom devolves the care of the younger children, we give our sympathy in our new responsibilities and pray that she may have her mother's career as an example before her, and that fleaven may have given her that wisdom necessary to the faithful discharge of her duties.

After the adoption of the resolutions brief ad-

After the adoption of the resolutions brief addresses were made by Messrs. J. P. Smith and E.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

ROVING BANDS ON THE WARPATH-BUFFALO HUNTERS DRIVEN IN-THE FIGHT ON THE 24TH.

The people of this section of Kansas and all the border settlers, buffalo hunters and railroad men have been thrown into an indian excitement by reports received from hunters and trappers, who have been driven in by the Indians during the last two or three weeks. Bodies of indians, numbering from 20 to 100, have been on the move northward for the supposed purpose of plundering whoever they could, attacking hunters who had hides, provisions, &c., while at the same time their movements were toward the north. At first we neard of small parties of three, four, six or ten buffalo hunters being griven into the settlements. The first reliable, and, as one might say, the first overt act was that three twenty miles south of Waliaco had been corralled on Punished Woman's Fork-tnat being a branch of the Republican River-by a party of thirty Indians, but who escaped with their out fit in safety. One of these indians, who was a chief, advanced toward the men, saving, "Me good Indian," "Heap hungry :" but the boys, taking no stock in Indian talk, ordered them of, whereupon the Indians wheeled off in circles around them. evincing a strong desire to take some of their provisions. The men made a breastwork of their wagon and contents for safety; but the indians did not come within rifle snot, and the men, under cover of night, retreated into Granada, Col., in safety. Several other parties, among whom are Schroder's outfit, who escaped in safety, while Wicknam's outfit lost everything, and barely escaped with their lives, having walked over seventy-five miles into Wallace, have been driven in. Railroad men on the trains to-day from the east report having seen Indians east of Carlyle station, who, it is supposed will cross the track east of Carlyle, traveling north, who are variously estimated at from 75 to 100 in number, having plenty of ponless in their possession. Nothing certain is known as to woat Indians they are, but the general belief is that they are Cheyenanes, and are making for the suppa Valley, which, being comparatively thickly settled, affords a better chance of plunder than railroad stations. As yet they have not disturbed a single tie, rail or telegraph wire, although having been known to have repeatedly crossed it.

ABOUT THE INDIAN FIGHT of last Thursday I can give but few additional particulars. On the 17tu inst. we had intimations that tromblesome Indians were approaching from the south and that a company of cavairy had been ordered aere to discover who and what they were and wanted. Company H, of the Sixta United States cavairy, stationed at Fort Lyon, near Kit Carson station, Col., commanded by Second driven in. Rattroad men on the trains to-day

and wanted. Company H, of the Sixth United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Lyon, near Kit Carson station. Col., commanded by Second Lentenant Austin Henely, arrived here on Sunday evening, the 18th inst. The command leithers at daying at on Monday and struck for trail about forty miles southeast of here of about seventy-ave indians on Twin Buttee Creek, two days old. He at once leit his supply wagon containing his rations, taking the tongue out of the wagon and the animals with him, and butting his men on hair rations, started in pursuit, having E. W. Wheeler, of this place, who is well versed in following the trail of indians, as a guide. Following the trail north, they crossed the railr ad about ten miles east of Monument, and on the night of the 23d inst. came up to the Indians. The troops camped within three miles of the indians shot at dayight of the 24th inst. made their preparations for

They succeeded in cutting twenty-seven of them off from the main body, who were in charge of 200 pontes, and demanded their surrender, when he was attawered by a voiley of rifles, which evidently meant business. Lieutenant Henely's force was now reduced, by having test a guard of fifteen men with his rations, to twenty-five men, but, not being easily scared, at once attacked them in a manner to convince the Indians that he meant business.

easily scared, at once attacked them in a manuer to convince the Indians that he meant business, as the sequel shows. Not a single Indian of the twenty-seven escaped.

THE RESULT being nineteen deau wairiors, including two chiefs, one medicine-man and eight Indians hold-

being nineteen door wairiors, including two chiefs, one medicine-man and eight indians holding the ponies together, but not actually engaged in the fight. Over 1,500 shots were fired by the troops. The indians being protected by buffalo wailows and holes made, the fire of the troops was somewhat uncertain, but the result shows it was seff-ctually done.

Some nair-broadto escapes are related by the soldiers which occurred after the fight was supposed to be over. One is, that our men, hearing no firing from the Indians, advanced to where the indians had been, when up would jump as indian and fire at a distance of not over ten paces, when he would be immediately riddled with bullets.

The bugier of the company has the marks of a bullet through his cartridge box. Another soldier has one through the trivy-three in number, escaped with about 200 ponies. The froops were very much exhausted with their long ride day and night, and it was thought him practices to pursue the indians any longer. Their entire camp, consisting of twelve lodges, was birned and 150 ponies captured. The march and bornes were not by exhaust of a lively sto m of show, wind and raile and men and horses were not by exhausted on the arrival all sucridan, twelve miles from this place.

Sergeant Papier and Privale Tiems were killed. The Sorgeant Papier and Privale Tiems were killed. The Sorgeant was struck by intry outlein, any ode of which must have been mortal. Private lived was anot through the licent and killed instantly.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

HARTPORD, Conn., April 30, 1878. John Watson, son of Reed Watson, a farmer, living at East Windsor hill, Conn., was found dead this morning in a room of the Clarendon House, in this city, having deliberately committed suicide. He engaged his room last evening for a single night's lodging and carried into the room a bundle containing the materials necessary to effect his purpose. He placed a small charcoal effect his purpose. He placed a small charcon furnace on top of an overturned washstand and started a fire, taking the precaution to arrange wet towed on the floor around the furnace to secure against the communication of fire to the room from burning coals that might drop from the furnace. An open grate was covered by a blower and the space below slooped with a cloth to prevent the e-cape of the charcoal times. Near the surnace was a pair of bellows, which he had brought with him. It is evident that when all his preparations were complete he threw of his coat and vest and got into bed. Failing its make ass appearance this morning the room was proken open and he was found dead. The cause of the shede is unknown. The deceased left a senied letter addressed to his mother.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OSSIPER AT VERA CRUZ.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1878. Commander S. L. Breese, commanding the United States steamer Ossipee, reports to the Navy Department that he arrived at Vera Cruz April 15. Affairs there were quiet, and no Americans were in political distress. Two cases of jellow lever had occurred in Vera Cruz the week previous to the arrival of the ossipce, which vessel was to leave on the 17th of April for Tampios. All were well on board.

SEVERE ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

elevator of Cunroh & Reeves' box factory, No. 142 Green street, Greenpoint, the rope broke and